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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

(Use as many sheets as necessary)

Sheet 1 of 5

Complete if Known	
Application Number	
Filing Date	03-16-2004
First Named Inventor	RICHARD J. KUEHNEL
Art Unit	
Examiner Name	
Attorney Docket Number	KUEHNEL 3-1

U. S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Document Number / Number-Kind Code[2] (if known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	US- 5317528	05-31-1994	GOFMAN	
	2	US- 5864491	01-26-1999	SMEETS	
	3	US- 5871400	02-16-1999	YFANTIS	
	4	US- 6141668	10-31-2000	SHIMADA	
	5	US- 6480870	11-12-2002	PARK	
	6	US- 2002/0041623 A1	04-11-2002	UMENO	
	7	US- 2004/0005053 A1	01-08-2004	KOSHIBA	
	8	US- 2004/0028223 A1	02-12-2004	JOYE et al.	
	9	US- 2004/0039762 A1	02-26-2004	HARS	
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Foreign Patent Document / Country Code[3]-Number[4]-Kind Code[5] (if known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages Or Relevant Figures Appear	T[6]

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. [1] Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). [2] See Kinds Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.uspto.gov or MPEP 901.04. [3] Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [4] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [5] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [6] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached.

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

1. U.S. Pat. No. 5,317,528, entitled "RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR," discloses a device for generating a random number that implements an improved linear congruential generation method. The linear congruential generation method is a method of generating a random number by selecting a prime number, determining one primitive root of the prime number, selecting a seed value, multiplying a seed value by the root of the prime number, and reducing the result modulo the prime number. The method used in U.S. Pat. No. 5,317,528 involves selecting a prime number, determining one primitive root of the prime number, selecting a seed value, multiplying a seed value or previously generated random number by the root of the prime number, adding the seed value, identifying the m^{th} bit of the summation, and adding the m^{th} bit to the summation to form a random number. The present invention does not use such a device or method.

2. U.S. Pat. No. 5,864,491, entitled "APPARATUS AND ASSOCIATED METHOD FOR GENERATING A PSEUDO RANDOM NUMBER," discloses a device for and method of generating a pseudo random number by summing input sequences and filtering the same using an infinite impulse response (IIR) filter. The present invention does not use such a device or method.

3. U.S. Pat. No. 5,871,400, entitled "RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR FOR ELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS," discloses a device for and method of generating a random number by using a shift-register-based random-number generator configured to step as a primitive polynomial of

degree *k* to generate random numbers. A second random number generator is used to store and retrieve the random numbers generated by the shift register. The present invention does not use such a device or method.

4. U.S. Pat. No. 6,141,668, entitled "PSEUDO RANDOM NUMBER GENERATING METHOD AND APPARATUS THEREFOR," discloses a device for and method of generating a pseudo random number by generating an integer that satisfies a criteria involving prime numbers, forming a product of these prime numbers, dividing the product by each prime number, and forming a pseudo random number by adding products of the binary elements of the integer, the divided prime number products, and a modular reduced value of the integer. The present invention does not use such a device or method.

5. U.S. Pat. No. 6,480,870, entitled "RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR USING LEHMER ALGORITHM," discloses a device for and method of generating a random number by using a plurality of bit generators to produce a plurality of sum bits and a plurality of carry bits. The carry bits are converted to a three-bit number, which is then added to the sum bits to produce a random number. The present invention does not use such a device or method.

6. U.S. Pat. Appl. Pub. No. US 2002/0041623 A1, entitled "PSEUDO-RANDOM NUMBER SEQUENCE OUTPUT UNIT, TRANSMITTER, RECEIVER, COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND FILTER UNIT, PSEUDO-RANDOM NUMBER SEQUENCE OUTPUT METHOD, TRANSMISSION METHOD, RECEIVING METHOD AND FILTERING METHOD, AND DATA RECORDING MEDIUM," discloses a device for and method of generating a pseudo

random number by calculating a recursive formula using a number, prescribed positive integers, a prescribed real impulse constant, and a prescribed non-zero real constant. The present invention does not use such a device or method.

7. U.S. Pat. Appl. Pub. No. US 2004/0005053 A1, entitled "CRYPTOGRAPHICAL PSEUDO-RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION APPARATUS AND PROGRAM," discloses a device for and method of generating a pseudo random number by storing bit strings, taking the high order bits of the stored bits as an exponent, raising a value to the exponent, and using the result as the pseudo-random number. The present invention does not use such a device or method.

8. U.S. Pat. Appl. Pub. No. US 2004/0028223 A1, entitled "GENERATION OF A RANDOM NUMBER THAT IS NOT DIVISIBLE BY A SET OF PRIME NUMBERS," discloses a device for and method of generating a random number by generating a number that is co-prime with a set of prime numbers without calculating the greatest common denominator of the numbers, and testing the generated number using the Carmichael function to determine if it is non-zero. If it is equal to zero then the generated number is treated as a random number. Otherwise, updating the generated number and repeating the above-identified steps. The present invention does not use such a device or method.

9. U.S. Pat. Appl. Pub. No. US 2004/0039762 A1, entitled "ENTROPY ESTIMATION AND DECIMATION FOR IMPROVING THE RANDOMNESS OF TRUE RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION," discloses a device for improving randomness in a random number generator using an entropy estimator to generate a signal indicative of the randomness of the output of a

physical random number generator. The signal is processed by a decimator whose output represents a decimation of a true random number and a pseudo-random number . The present invention does not use such a device.